

Fig. 1

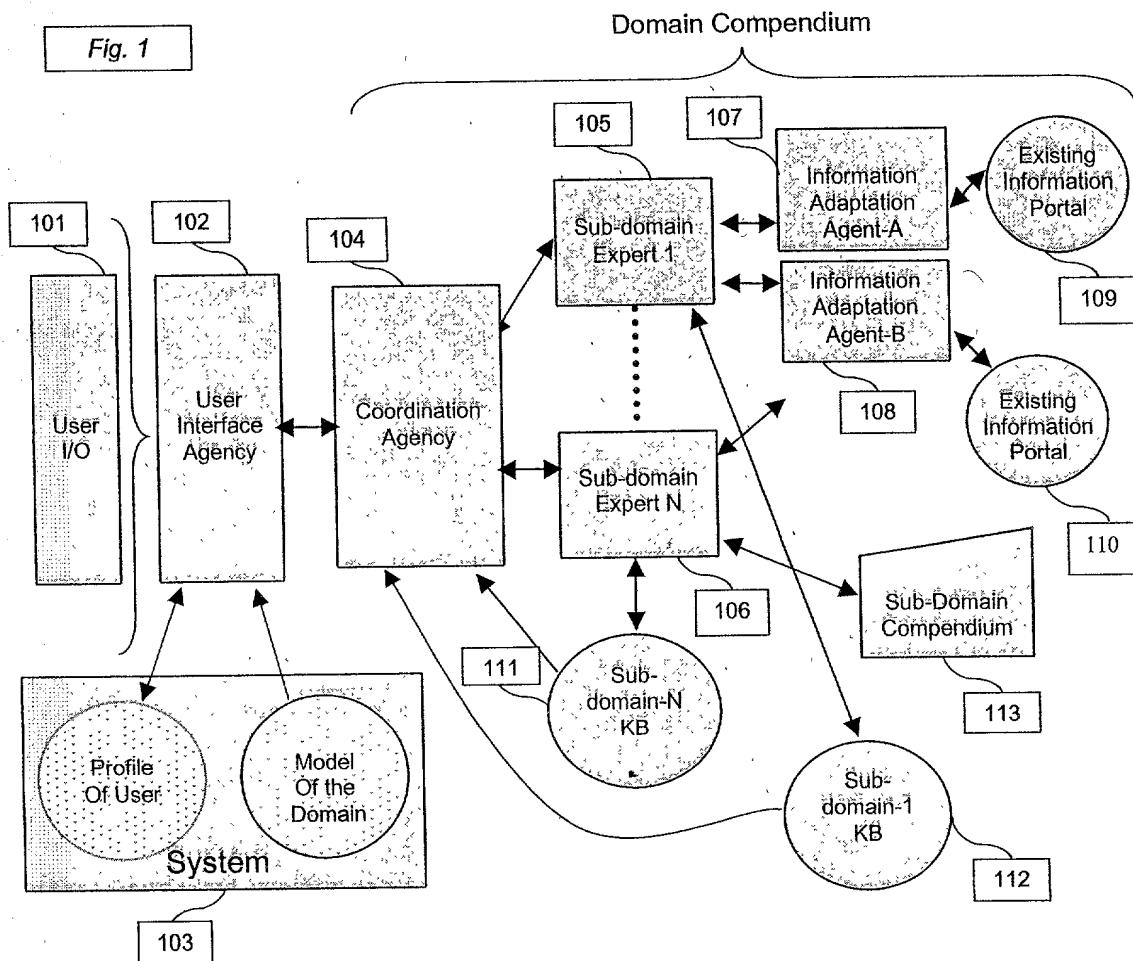


Fig. 2

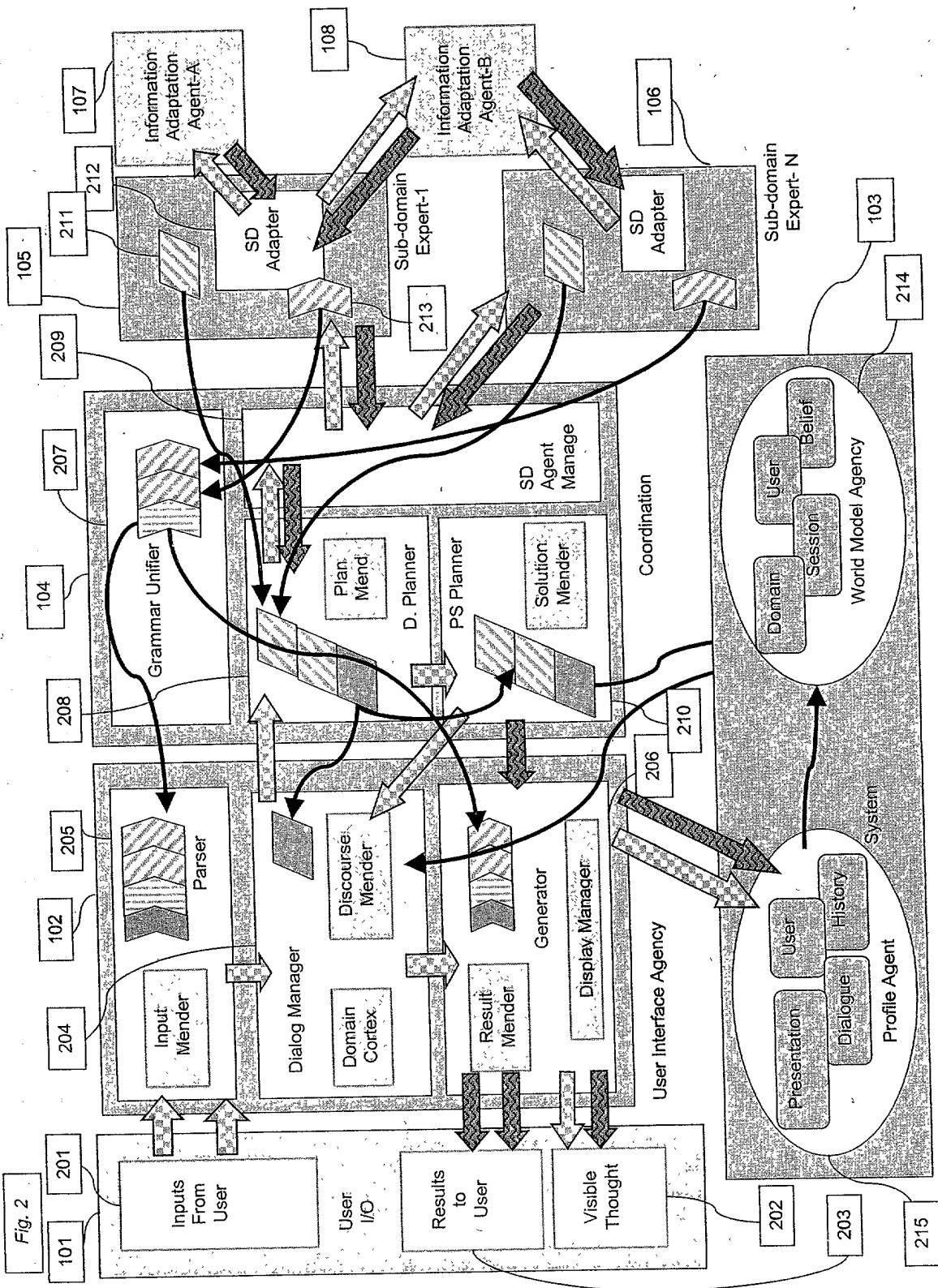


Fig. 3

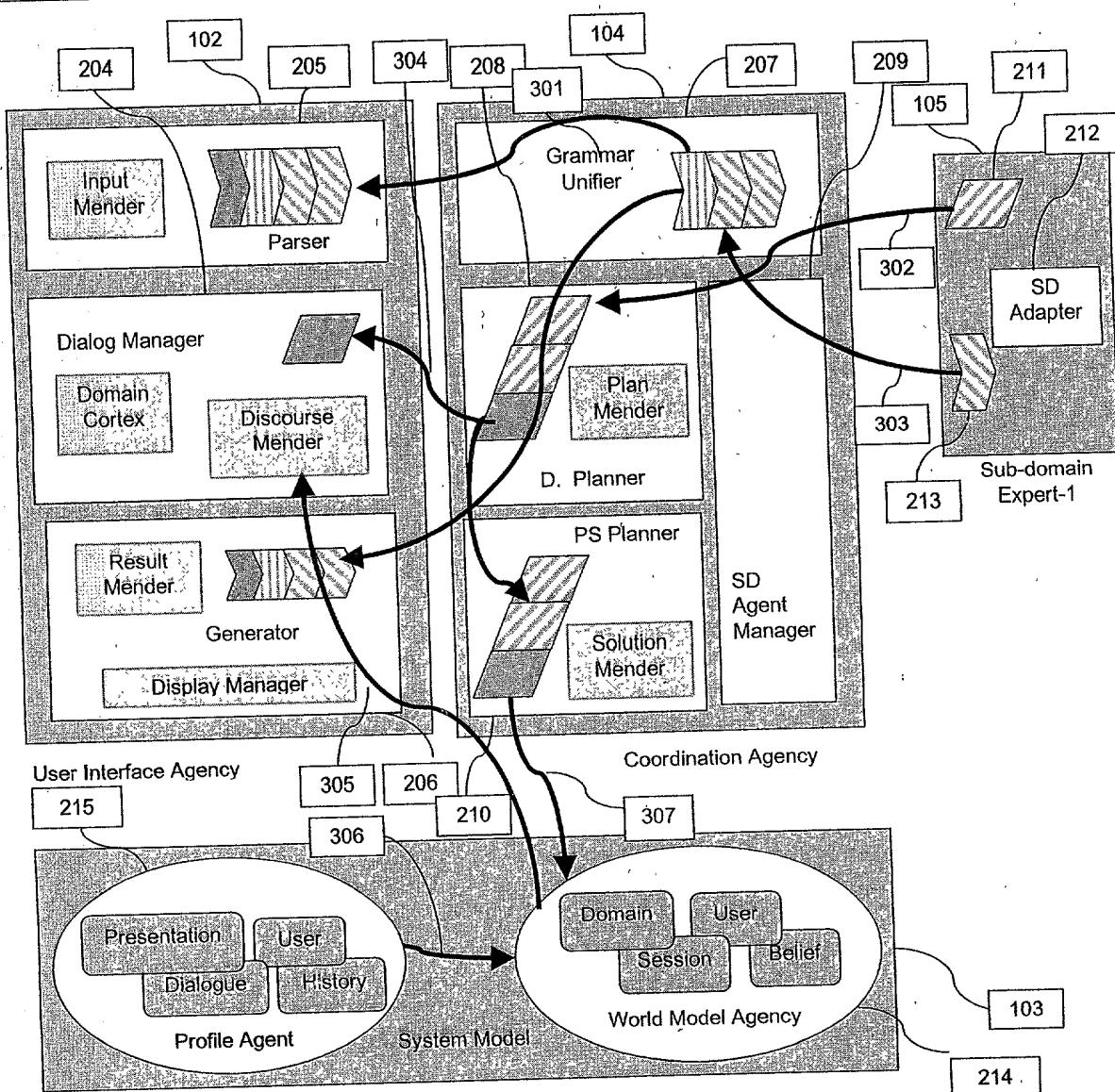


Fig. 4

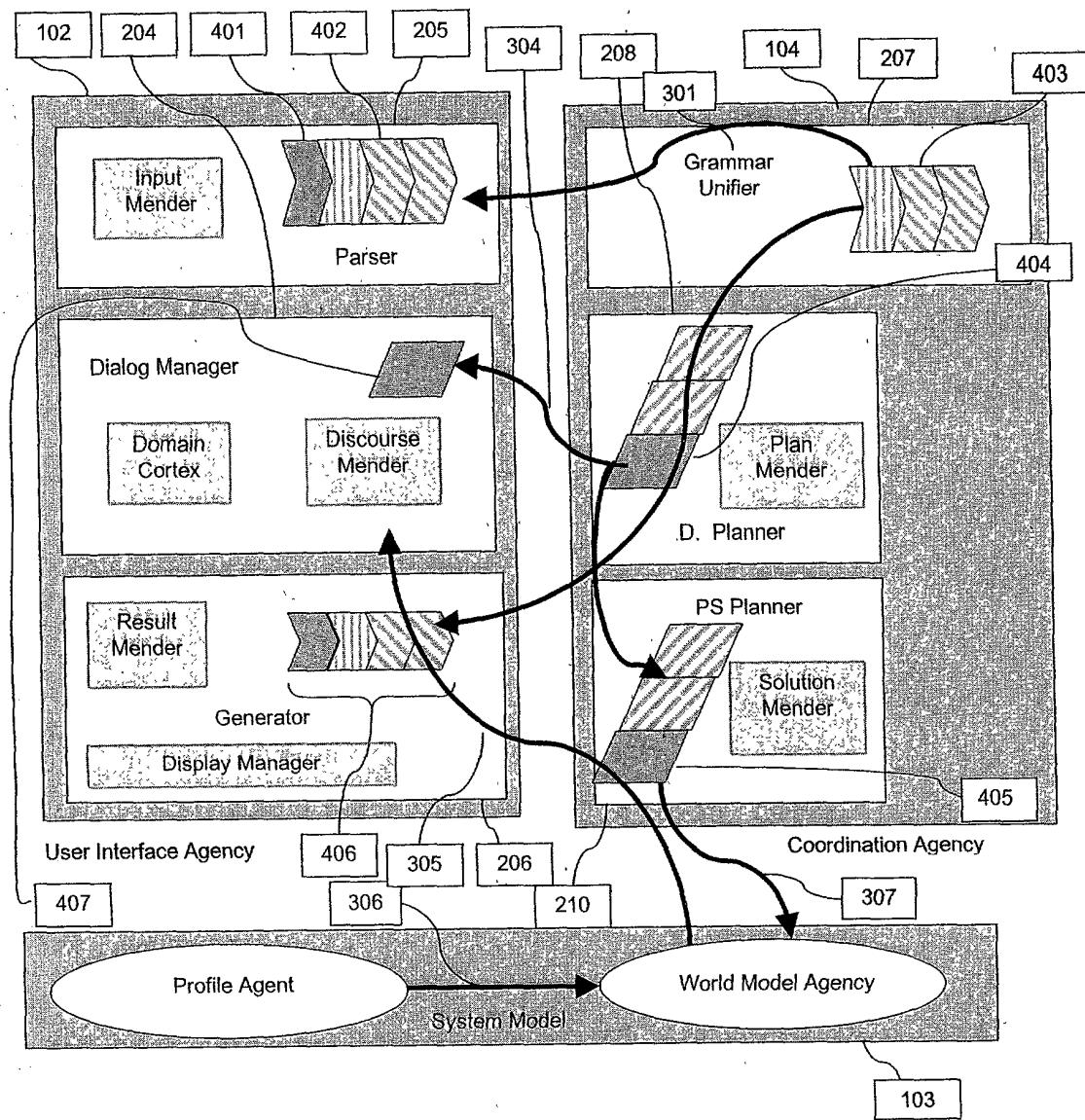


Fig. 5

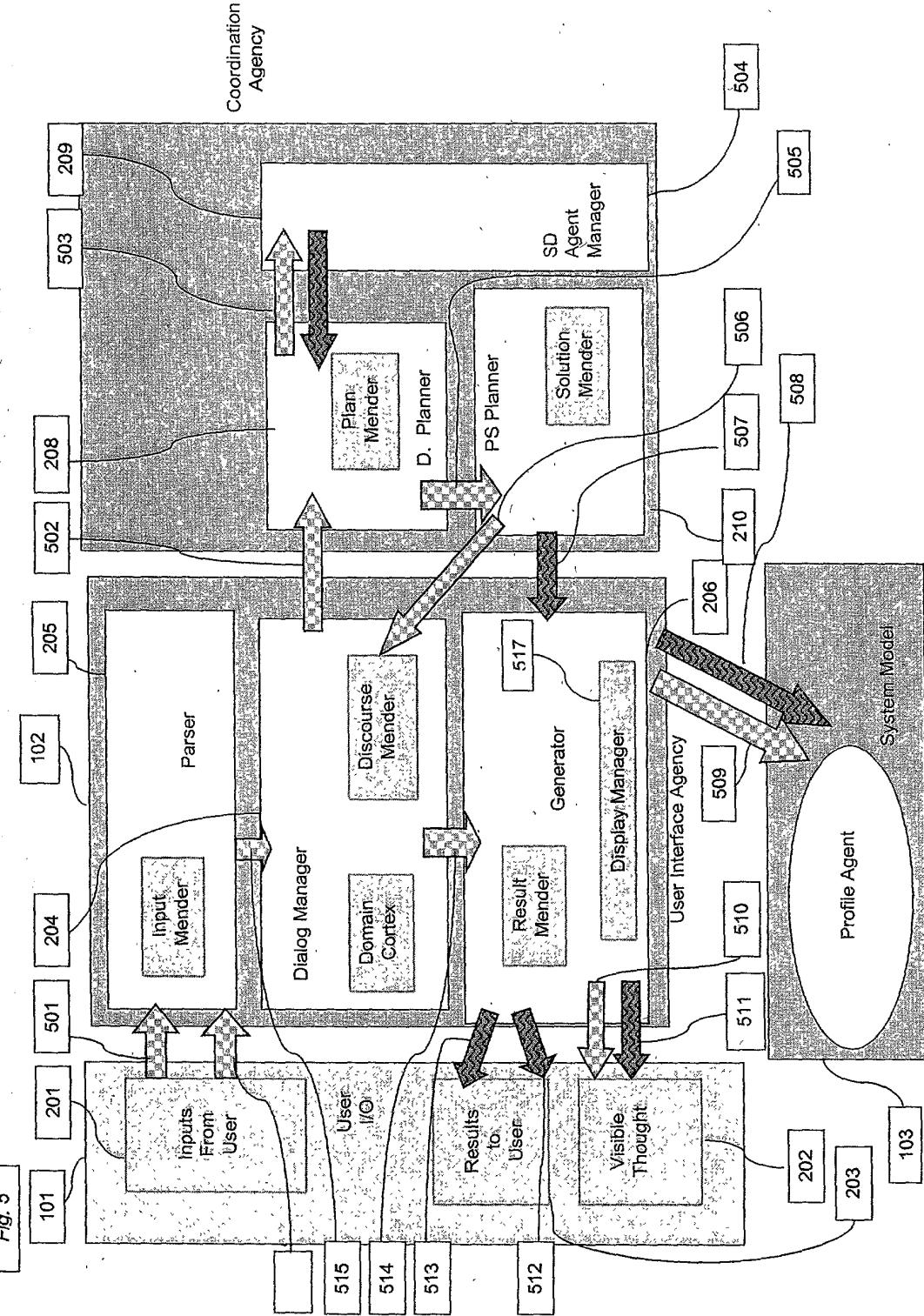


Fig. 6

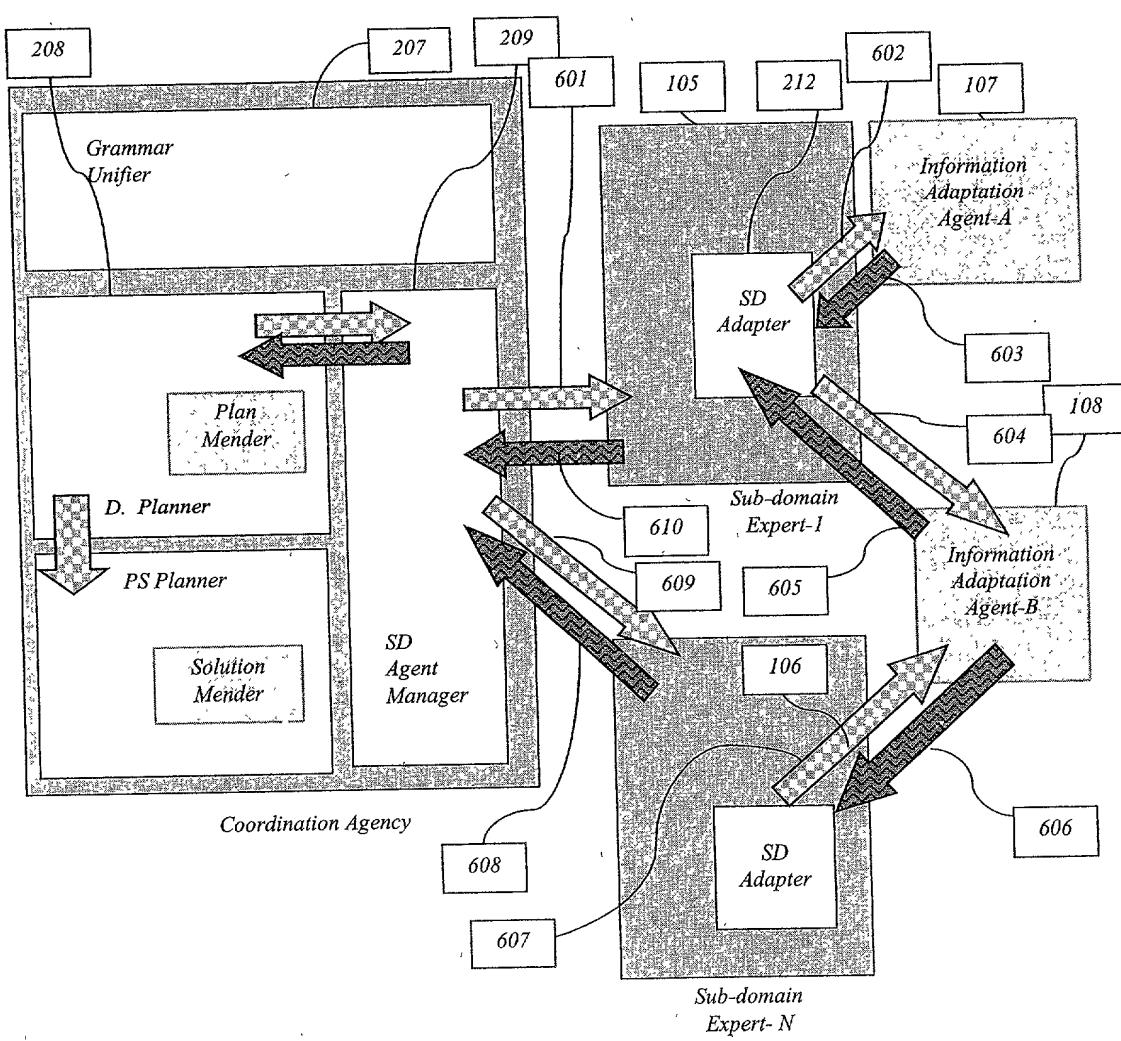


Fig. 7

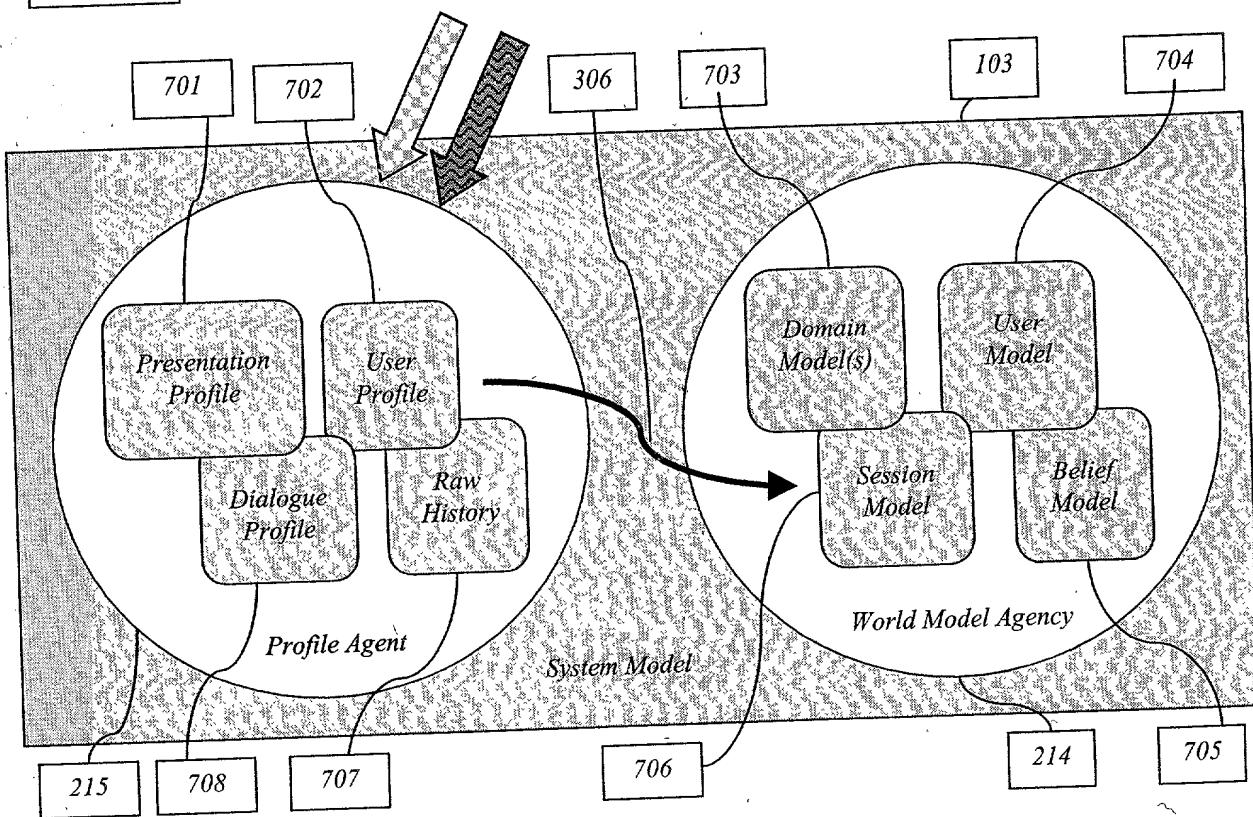


Fig. 8

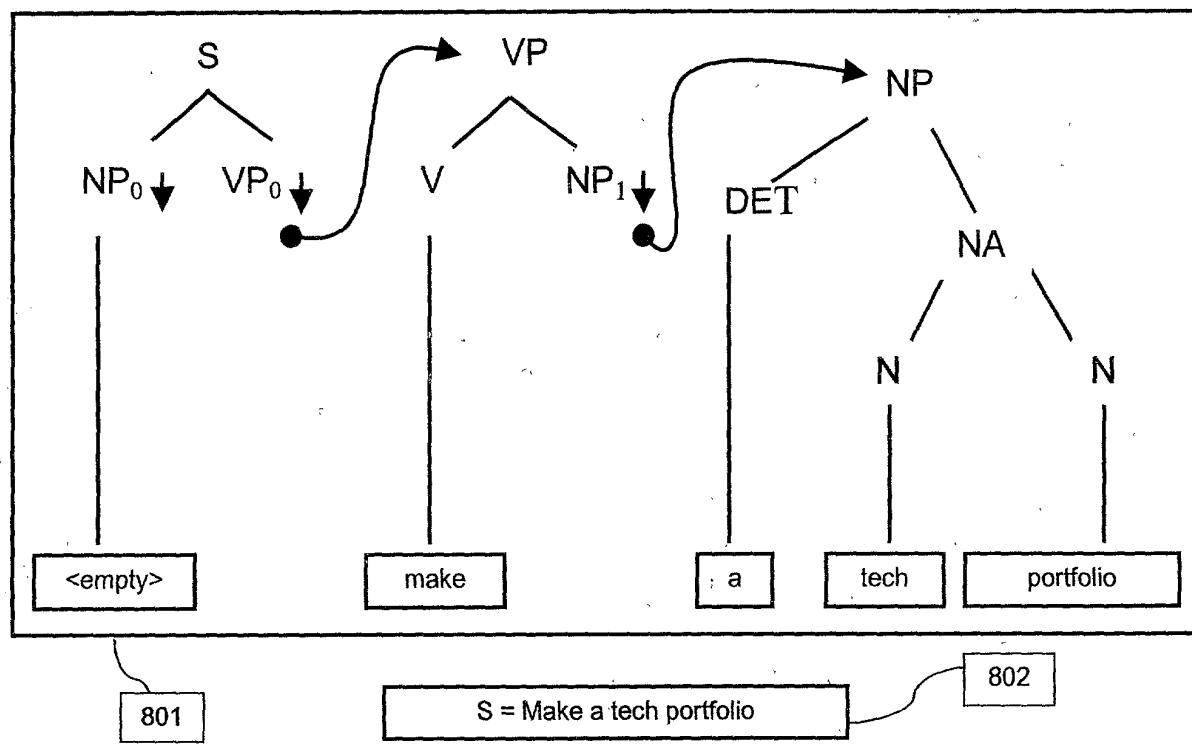


Fig. 9

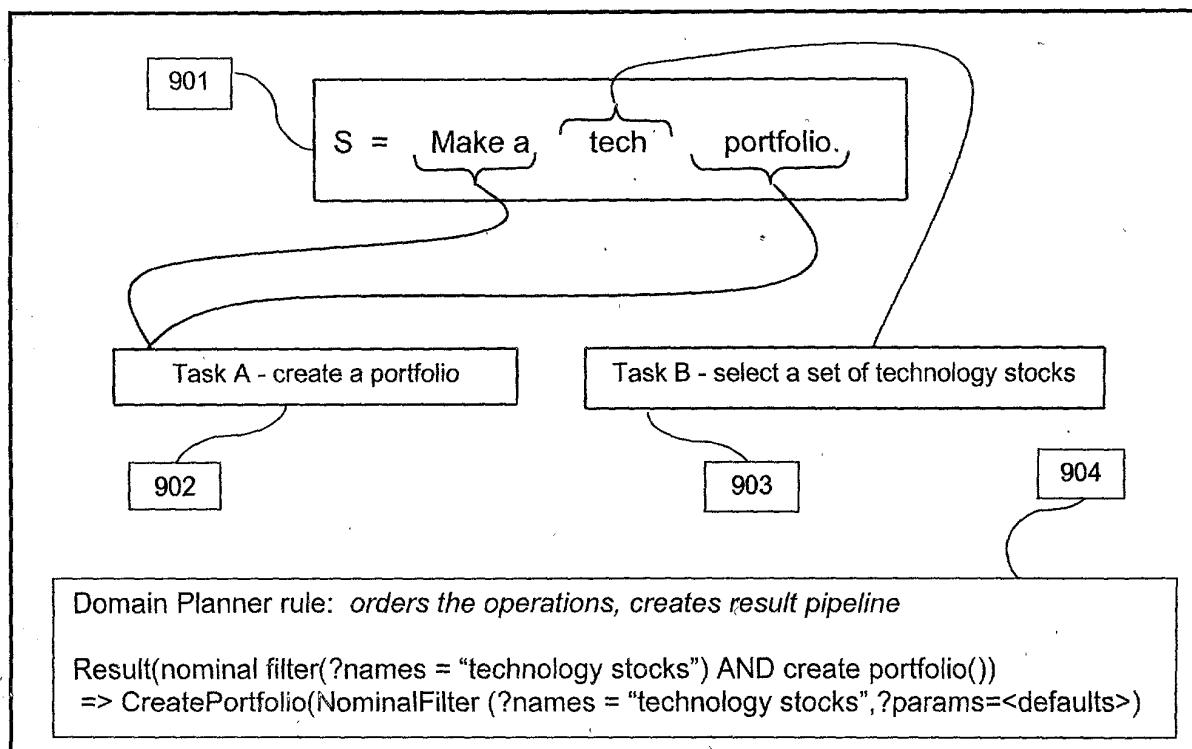
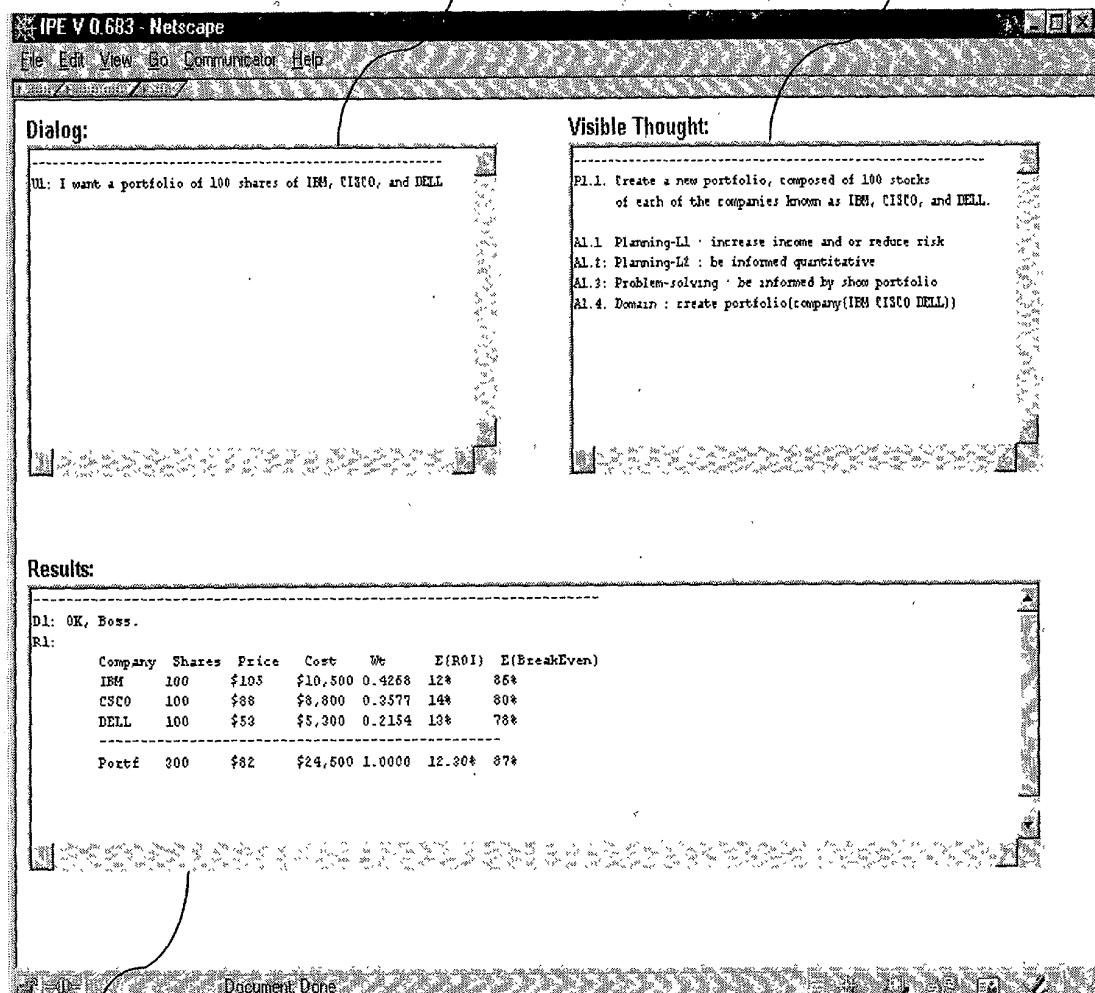
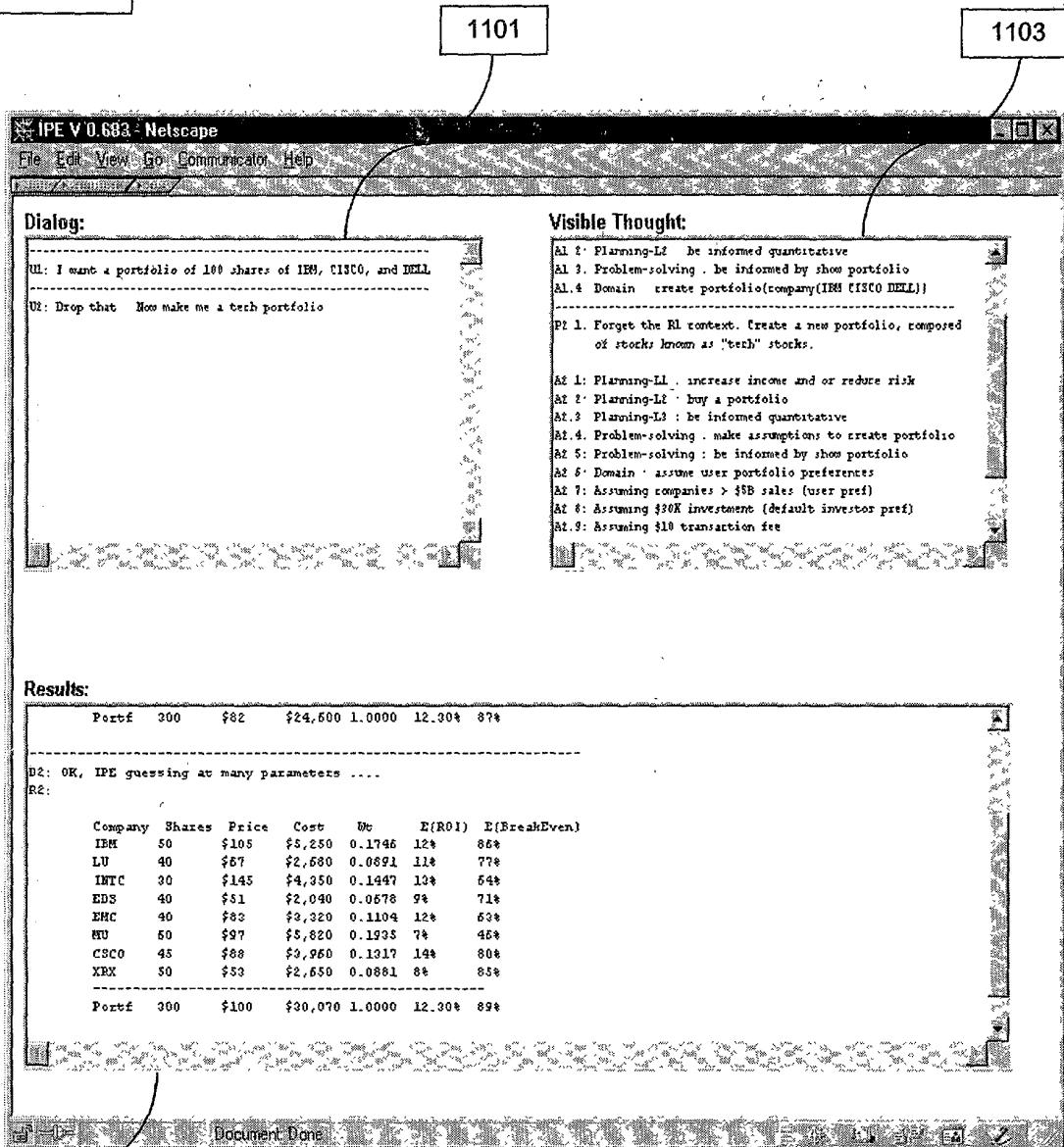


Fig. 10



100

Fig. 11



1101

1103

1102

Fig. 12

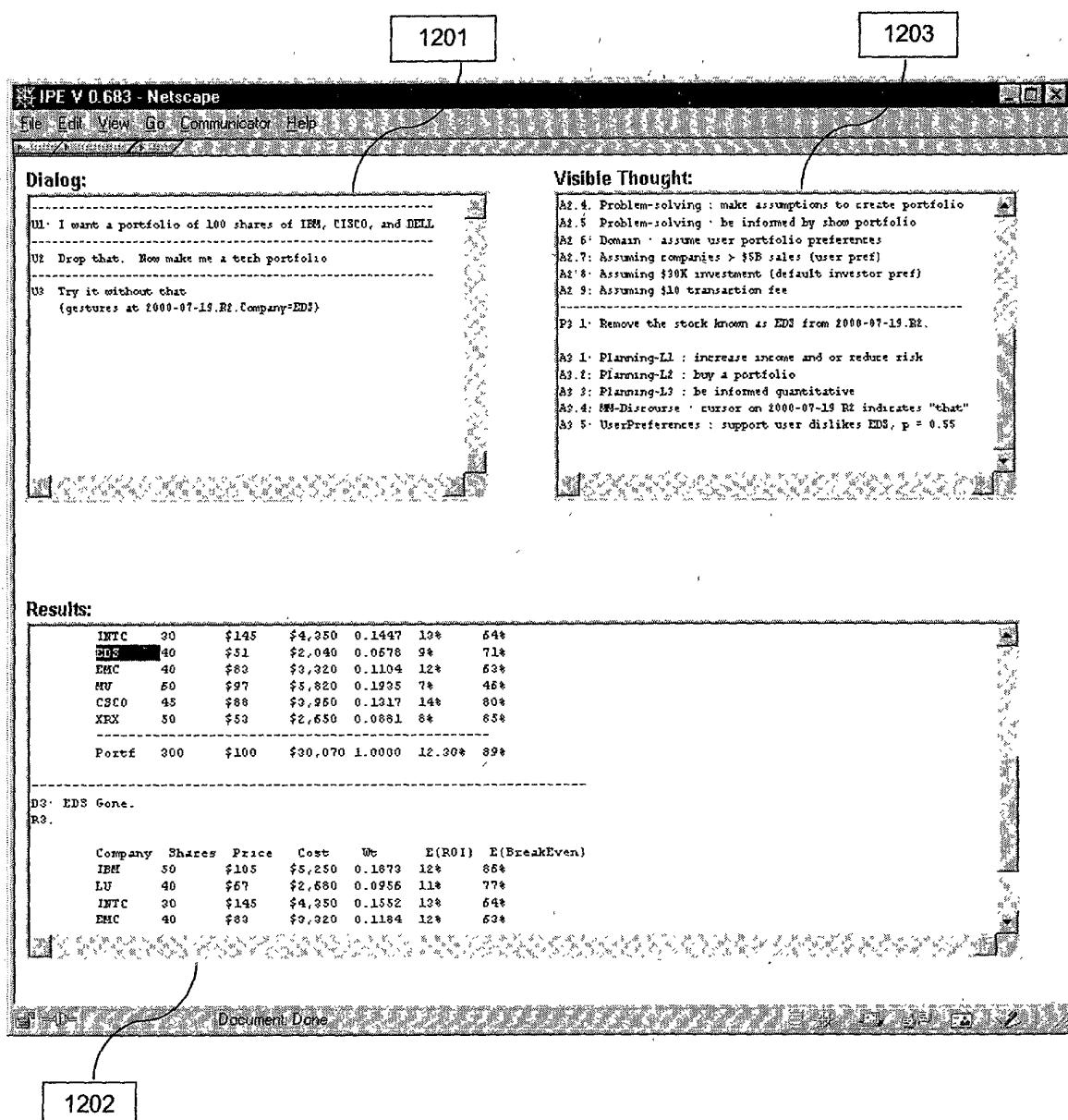


Fig. 13

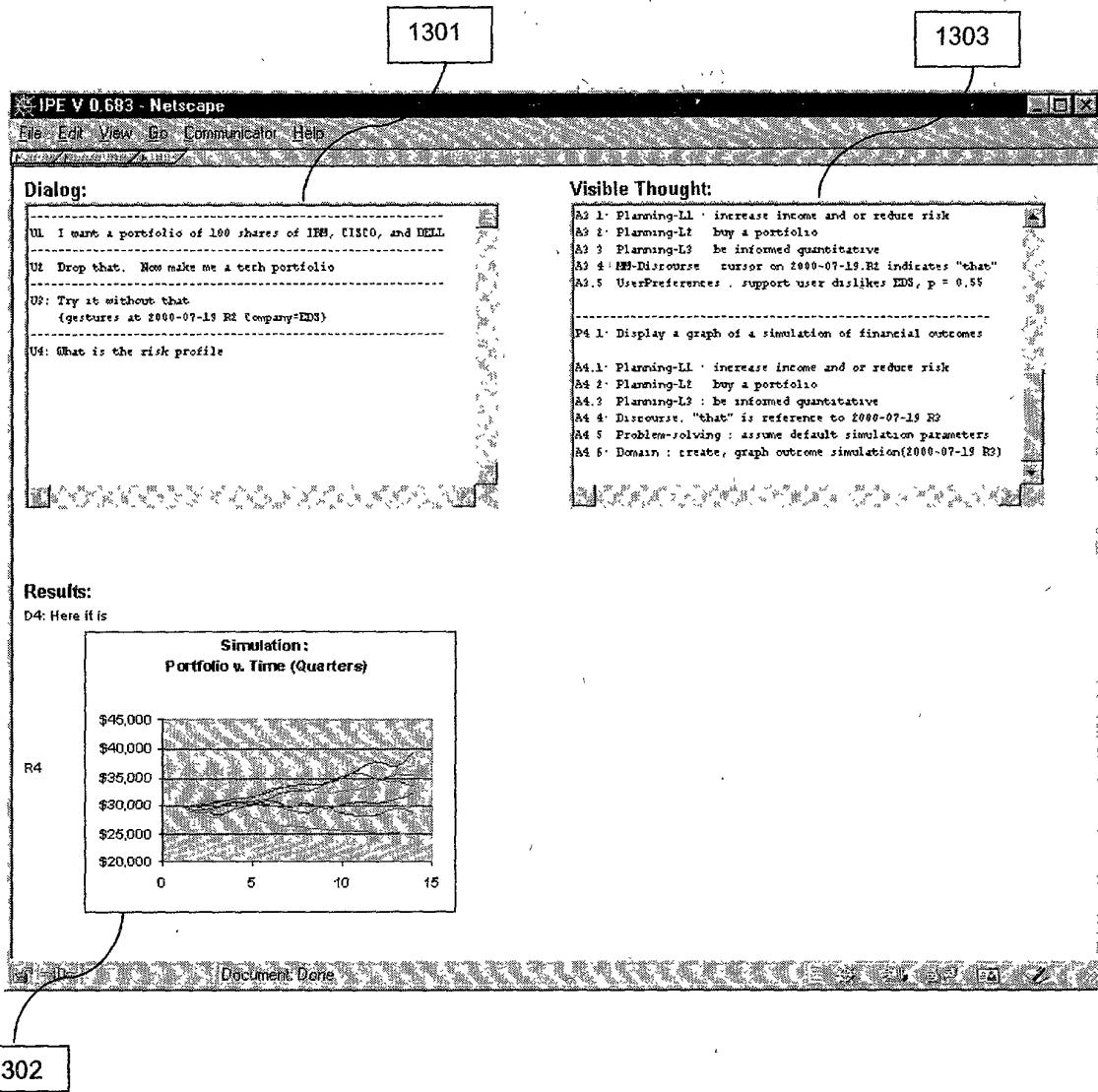


Fig. 14

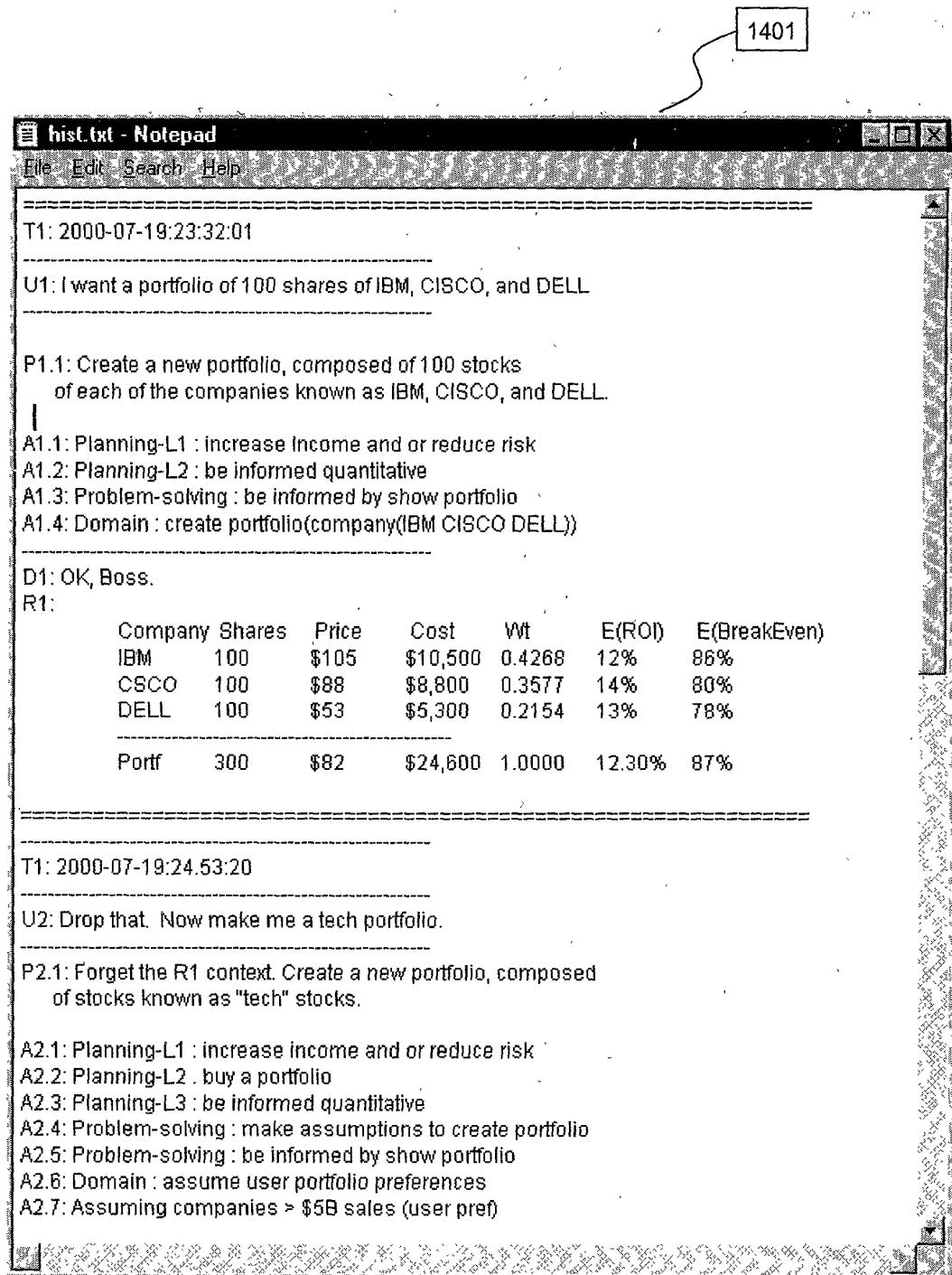


Fig. 15

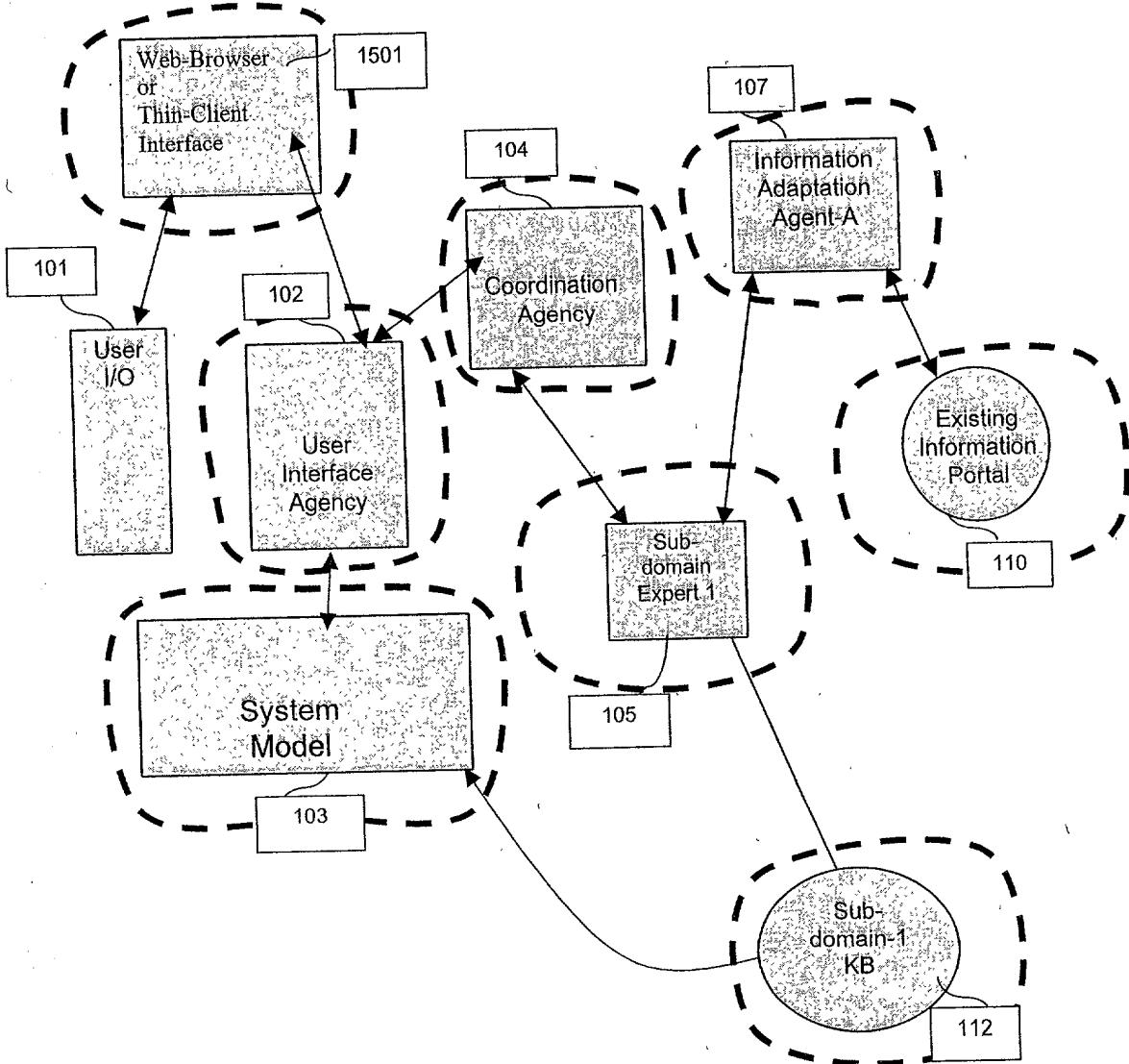


Fig 16

Simplified Strength/Necessity Belief Calculus

?X = Coffee if: _____ 1601
?X is in a mug (s = .2; n = 0)
?X is a hot liquid (s = .4; n = 0)
?X is brown (s = .6; n = .97) 1602
?X is not tea (s = .3; n = 1)

S = Strength; N = Necessity; B = Belief; D = Disbelief;
P = Belief measure of premise (input)

Belief Evaluation Recurrence Formulae :

$$\begin{aligned} B_{x+1} &= B_x + (1 - B_x) * S_{x+1} * P_{x+1} && ; \text{ with } B_0 = 0 \\ D_{x+1} &= D_x + (1 - D_x) * N_{x+1} * (1 - P_{x+1}) && ; \text{ with } D_0 = 0 \\ \text{Conclusion} &= B_n * (1 - D_n); \end{aligned} \quad \boxed{1603}$$

Example A. $B_4 = 0.8656$,
given all 4 preconditions known to be true with absolute certainty.

Example B. $B_4 = 0.7648$, $D_4 = 0.485$,
Conclusion = 0.393872,
given that we are only 50% sure that the liquid is brown , but are
convinced of all other facts (e.g. because the light is very dim....)

Fig. 17

Bayesian Belief Calculus -

Bayes's rule states :

$$\begin{aligned} p(A | B) &= \text{Prob of event A, given event B} \\ &= (p(A) * p(B|A)) / p(B) \end{aligned}$$

If we know the probabilities B_i for *every* way that A may be realized, we may write:

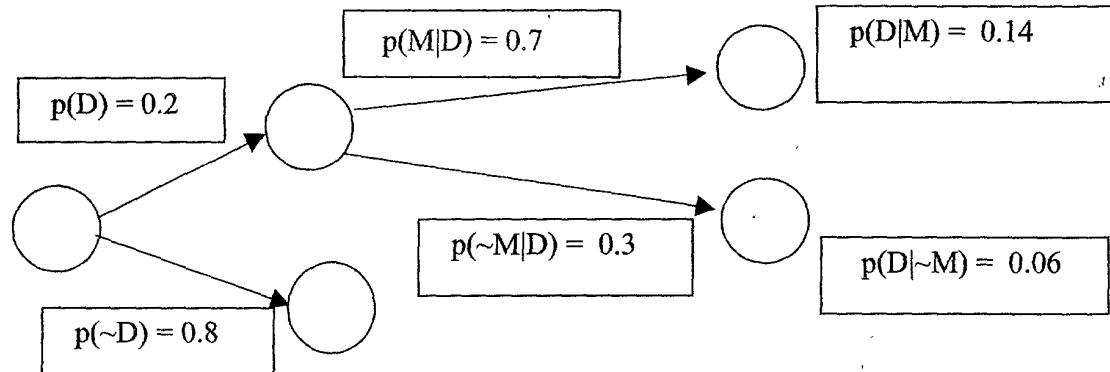
$$p(A) = \sum p(A | B_i) p(B_i)$$

Which allows a straightforward way to compute likelihood, when all possibilities are accounted for.

We can construct networks which relate Bayesian likelihood to various conditions. For example, consider the case where we are given

$$\begin{aligned} p(D) &= \text{probability of planning for retirement} = 0.2, \text{ and} \\ p(M | D) &= \text{probability of asking about mutual Funds, given } D, = 0.7. \end{aligned}$$

Now we can construct a graph of probabilistic influences that can be inferred:



This mechanism can be used to connect the probabilities of various plans and alternatives, and to infer likely plans from various communications.

Fig. 18

